

## SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR LEADING MERCHANTS' MIDWEEK BARGAINS.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DEFENDS HIS SOUTHERN POLICY OVER HIS SIGNATURE.

Extract from the President's letter defining his policy toward the South:

"I may add that the proportion of colored men among these new appointees is only about one in a hundred. 'In view of all these facts I have been surprised and somewhat pained at what seems to me the incomprehensible outcry in the South about my actions—an outcry apparently started in New York for reasons wholly unconnected with the question nominally at issue. I am concerned at the attitude thus taken by so many of the Southern people; but I am not in the least angry; and still less will this attitude have the effect of making me swerve one hair's breadth to one side or the other from the course I have marked out—the course I have consistently followed in the past, and shall consistently follow in the future. 'With regards and sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

### FRANCIS CHANGES HIS PLANS; WILL VISIT PARIS AND BERLIN.

Telegraphic Advices From France That President Loubet Would Be Glad to Receive Him Determines Trip on Continent—Will Go to Madrid, and Expect to Meet the Kaiser March 9—May Sail for Home March 10.

### MAX O'RELL SAYS FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL SOON MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT LOUBET'S VISIT TO WORLD'S FAIR.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, March 1.—In a Paris dispatch to the American to-day, Max O'Rell says: "There is nothing in the French Constitution to prevent the President of the Republic from crossing the seas if Parliament gives its consent. 'Rumors have been set afloat that President Loubet will visit the Exposition at St. Louis. 'What I know is that no such programme has been determined upon, but what I also know for certain is that the French Government is greatly interested in the possible visit, and will soon make an announcement. 'This visit will be extremely popular in France, and I believe that it would be so popular in the United States that never before would the visit of the head of a foreign State have proved such a success. 'We French love and admire America and the Americans, and my impression (one which at each further visit became more and more a conviction) is that the Americans love France and the French."

London, March 1.—President Francis of the St. Louis World's Fair changed his plans to-day, abandoned his intention to return home and departed to-night for Paris, in consequence of a telegram from M. La Grave, the French Commissioner to the Exposition, urging him to visit Paris and saying President Loubet would like to receive him at the Elysee.

After seeing President Loubet, Mr. Francis intends to proceed to Madrid and thence to Berlin, where, if possible, he will have an audience with the German Emperor on March 3.

He hopes to sail from Bremen March 10 on the Kronprinz Wilhelm for New York. The last day of President Francis in London was marked by an interesting luncheon given in his honor by Chief Justice Lord Alverstone, who will be a member of the British Royal Commission to the St. Louis Fair.

Prior to his leaving Mr. Francis said to the Associated Press correspondent that he could not have asked for or expected more hospitality than had been shown him during his flying visit to England.

"All classes," he remarked, "have exhibited much interest in the St. Louis Exposition, and have treated me in the kindest possible way, for which I am very grateful."

Mr. Francis, when he arrives in Paris in the morning, will learn the time President Loubet has set for receiving him.

The St. Louis Exposition appeals more strongly to the French nation than any other. The reception by the President of the Republic of Mr. Francis is evidence of that interest.

After Mr. Francis finishes his work in Paris, it is now planned that he will go to Madrid to further carry on the missionary work for the Exposition. It is not altogether improbable that he may be granted a royal audience in that capital.

The beginning of next week will find President Francis in Berlin, where the German Emperor, who has already given abundant evidence of his interest in the Exposition, will receive him in a private audience.

To be granted private interviews by the crowned heads of three great European nations in two weeks' time will be a record set by Mr. Francis that will be hard to beat.

In speaking to Governor Francis before he left London, I asked him what was the tenor of reports from various Commissioners. He replied, without hesitation:

"Extremely encouraging. Our men who have been working in all parts of the world report that all nations are preparing to make a grand showing at St. Louis."

### POPE CONTINUES CELEBRATION DESPITE PHYSICIAN'S PROTEST.

Rome, March 1.—Doctor Lappont, the Pope's physician, made this morning a last effort to induce his Holiness to renounce his reception of the Cardinals. He remonstrated with him, saying:

"Your Holiness, my duty is to point out that your health would greatly benefit by your resting to-day."

The Pope replied: "My dear doctor, before your valuable advice comes my duty, which I shall perform until the end."

The audience was held in the Pope's private library, and Leo XIII spoke continuously for half an hour with the forty-two Cardinals present. No address was delivered and the most important words were when the Pontiff referred with emphasis to his advanced age and approaching end.

He was led to speak thereof in reminding the Cardinals that the room in which he was receiving them was the same in which Pius IX held his last consistory—(Leo XIII) being present—but in bed.

The Cardinals greeted this reference to the possible approach of death with a chorus of cries and exclamations of "We have all come to wish you a long life."

When he entered the library his form was bowed and trembling, but he now seemed to have acquired strength and animation.

He showed the Cardinals a magnificent antique clock which had just been presented to him by the Count of Caserta, the head of the Naples branch of the Bourbon family.

Before retirement he presented to each Cardinal a richly embellished pamphlet reviewing the chief events in his pontificate, including a Latin poem of his own composition and five of his most important encyclicals. His Holiness said:

"I will order that the few Cardinals absent, like Cardinal Gibbons, shall also receive it."

### THREE MORE DAYS OF CONGRESS; OUTLOOK FOR LEGISLATION.

Only two and a half working days remain of the Fifty-seventh Congress, with much important work still to be accomplished.

Final action remains to be taken on the naval, post office, agricultural, sundry civil, general deficiency and fortifications appropriations bills. Two urgent deficiency bills are yet to be passed.

Aside from these the measure of most vital concern to business interests which has any possible chance of passage is a financial bill on the lines of the Aldrich measure. Initial action by both houses is still necessary on this, to say nothing of the probable struggle in conference. Final action on conference reports is also necessary.

At the same time, the omnibus public buildings, immigration and antianarchist bills are yet to be passed.

At the same time, the omnibus public buildings, immigration and antianarchist bills are yet to be passed.

At the same time, the omnibus public buildings, immigration and antianarchist bills are yet to be passed.

### TO PREVENT VOTE ON CRUM'S NOMINATION

Tillman and Clay Determined That Negro Appointee Shall Not Be Confirmed.

### RACE QUESTION UPPERMOST.

Hundreds of Thousands of Copies of South Carolina Senator's Speech to Be Used as Campaign Documents.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 1.—Senators Tillman and Clay, who have charge of the senatorial forces opposing the confirmation of Doctor W. D. Crum, the negro, to be Collector of the Port of Charleston, have decided to prevent a vote on the nomination, which means that the President will be called upon to make good his threat that he would reappoint Crum if the Senate failed to act upon the adverse report of the Commerce Committee.

The partisan lash has been applied so vigorously on the Republican side of the chamber that a direct vote would probably result in the confirmation of Crum. Many Republicans privately express their regret that the President has made the Crum case a party issue, but they cannot afford to antagonize the President in this matter, owing to the large negro vote in nearly all of the doubtful States.

Senator Tillman and Clay have canvassed the situation very carefully and they have concluded that, on a direct vote, but few Republicans can be found who are willing to jump the party traces.

The recent speech of Senator Tillman on the race problem is perhaps the most able and temperate deliverance he has made since he became a member of the Senate. It made an impression upon Republican Senators, who were given a view of the Southern situation at closer range than ever before.

Within the last few days Senator Tillman's mail has contained over 2,000 letters, principally from Northern and Western correspondents, requesting a copy of his speech in full. As soon as it is revised hundreds of thousands of copies will be circulated all over the North and West as a campaign document.

Since the delivery of the Tillman speech several Republican Senators have been to the President and urged him to withdraw Crum's nomination on the strength of an adverse report by a majority of the Commerce Committee on Commerce. The President emphatically refused to act upon the suggestion and insists that, unless Senators go on record for or against the confirmation of Crum, he will carry out his intention to reappoint the negro immediately upon the adjournment of Congress.

"This is true of your own State, and by applying to Mr. Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia, to General Basil Duke of Kentucky, to Mr. George Crawford of Tennessee, to Mr. John McIlhenny of Louisiana, to Judge Jones of Alabama and Mr. Edgar S. Wilson of Mississippi, all of whom Democrats and all of them men of highest standing in the respective communities, you will find that what I have done in Georgia stands not as the exception, but as the rule for what I have done throughout the South."

"I have good reason to believe that my appointees in the different States mentioned, as the sum of the parts is the whole, necessarily in the South at large, represent not merely an improvement upon those whose places they took upon the whole a higher standard of Federal service than has hitherto been attained in the communities in question."

### DEATH CLAIMED PROMINENT ST. LOUIS BROKER.

Michael Barnett, in Business for Quarter of Century, Died at the Age of 88 Years.

Michael Barnett, for years a prominent loan broker of St. Louis, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his son, Benjamin Barnett, No. 860 McPherson avenue. He had been sick several months.

Mr. Barnett was 88 years of age. Until about three months ago he resided with his son, Max, at No. 331 Olive street. In the summer months, for the last fifteen or sixteen years, he spent the greater part of his time sitting on the front porch, smoking his pipe.

Mr. Barnett was born in Germany. His father died when he was 15 years old. Several years later he came to America. While in New York he married Miss Caroline Meyer, who died ten years ago.

Forty-eight years ago, he moved to St. Louis, and started in the loan business. He retired twenty-five years ago. Since then he had not been engaged in active business, being succeeded by his three sons, Ben, Max and Nelson, who are in the loan business. Besides the sons, a daughter, Mrs. E. S. Newman of Omaha, Neb., survives him.

For many years Mr. Barnett was a member of the United Hebrew Congregation, of which Rabbi Messing is pastor. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the Barnett home on McPherson avenue, and the burial will be in Mount Olive cemetery.

### BUTLER IS NOT DISHEARTENED. Says He Is Willing to Continue to Run for Congress.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 1.—Representative-elect J. J. Butler and family left Washington this morning for their home in St. Louis. Mr. Butler said to-day he would continue to run for Congress as long as his congressional district saw fit.

### FIRE AT ORPHANS' HOME.

Adjunct Building of German Institution Nearly Destroyed.

Fire yesterday morning almost destroyed an adjunct building of the German Orphan's Home at Easton and Macdonald avenues, in the loss of about \$20,000.

Fireman of Company No. 30, No. 235 Vernon avenue, responded, although the home is outside the city limits. The origin of the fire is not known. The building was three stories high, and contained several water tanks. The fire was discovered near the roof.

### RUDOLPH AND LEWIS, UNION BANK ROBBERS, TAKEN BY PINKERTONS AT HARTFORD, CONN.

Desperadoes, Who Killed Detective Schumacher When He Tried to Arrest Them, and Who Fled Across Half the State of Missouri, Pursued by a Dozen Posses, Are Taken by Surprise While Enjoying Their Stolen Wealth in an Eastern City—Make Desperate Struggle to Escape, but Do Not Succeed in Drawing Their Weapons—More Than \$3,000 Found on Their Persons and in Their Trunks—Crew of Detective Charlesworth of St. Louis Leads to Capture.

OUTLAWS WILL BE BROUGHT BACK TO MISSOURI FOR TRIAL WITHOUT DELAY.



GEORGE COLLINS, ALIAS FRED LEWIS, ALIAS "BLACK FRANK," WILLIAM RUDOLPH, ALIAS "THE MISSOURI KID."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hartford, Conn., March 1.—"Bill" Rudolph, alias "The Missouri Kid," and George Collins, alias "Fred Lewis," alias "Black Frank," known familiarly throughout the Middle West as "The Union Bank Robbers," were captured here to-day after a desperate struggle. When searched \$3,855 was recovered.

George S. Dougherty, assistant superintendent of the New York Pinkerton office, and Nick Butler and Garrett Farrell of the Hartford Police Department, made the arrests.

A scrap of paper found by George D. Charlesworth, assistant superintendent of the St. Louis Pinkerton office, which bore the words, "George Collins, Hartford, Conn.," was the clue which led to the capture of the two desperadoes, who were chased across half the State of Missouri by possses eager to avenge the death of Pinkerton Detective William Schumacher of St. Louis, killed by Rudolph and Lewis at Stanton, Mo., on January 24, when Schumacher attempted to arrest them for the robbery of the Bank of Union, Mo., on December 27, 1902.

### PATIENCE OF DETECTIVES ABUNDANTLY REWARDED.

When the Pinkerton Agency began the search for Rudolph and Lewis, successfully terminated in this city to-day, Assistant Superintendent Dougherty of the New York office sent two clever detectives to Hartford, where, with the assistance of local roundmen, they learned that Collins (as Lewis was known in the East) has two half-brothers, known as Theodore and Edward Laplant.

These two men were seen on the streets of Hartford and shadowed. Within a few days, the vigilance of the detectives was rewarded by a sight of Rudolph, accompanied by one of the Laplant brothers.

Orders were received from headquarters to play a waiting game and to make no move until the two desperadoes could be captured together. The head of the Pinkerton Agency had vowed that both Rudolph and Lewis should be captured, that the world was not big enough to hide them, and he was resolved that no hasty or precipitate act should mar the complete success of the work.

Patience was again rewarded, when, a few days later, Lewis, or Collins, was seen on the street. Still the Pinkertons held their hand.

Not until to-day were the two outlaws, Rudolph and Lewis, seen together.

Detectives James Gebe, who was detailed to patrol a boarding-house section,

where the Laplant brothers were supposed to live, saw the two men accompanied by both Rudolph and Lewis enter the tenement house of Mrs. McIntyre, at No. 23 Allyn street.

Later, when the four men went out, they were shadowed by the Pinkertons.

### RUDOLPH GAVE TWO OFFICERS DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

They entered a house owned by May Howard. Superintendent Dougherty stationed his men with the Hartford officers, Detectives Farrell and Butler, and two plain-clothes men, in such positions that the four men could not possibly leave the house undetected.

After the officers had been waiting only a few minutes, Collins and the Laplant brothers left the house and started to enter a back standing on the curb. Detective Butler immediately grabbed Collins and one of the Laplant brothers. They tried hard to get away, but the plain-clothes men came to Butler's assistance and he held on to his men and securely handcuffed them.

In the meantime Detectives Dougherty and Farrell had entered the Howard house. Inmates tried to block their way and the landlady called out, "Here's two men looking for you." She looked toward a front room and the officers pushed their way into it.

Dougherty raised his gun, and as he did so Bill Rudolph held up his overcoat in front of him as if for protection. Dougherty and Farrell rushed in, clinching with Rudolph. A terrible struggle ensued; furniture was broken and a stove overturned.

Rudolph managed to pin Dougherty down and attempted to reach his gun, but Farrell plucked the bandit's arms.

Farrell had a death grip on his man when Rudolph yelled for help, declaring that he was being robbed. A man belonging to the house came to his assistance and fought the officers until the landlady interfered. He then assisted the officers in binding and handcuffing the struggling bank robber.

While the officers held him securely a negro woman searched him, but no other weapons were found. Rudolph continued to bite and kick, inflicting a bad wound on Dougherty's neck.

### DOUGHERTY IS SURE HE HAS RIGHT MEN.

At the station more than \$3,000 in bills was found on Rudolph's person. When their room was searched a trunk containing about \$6,000, of which \$2,000 was in gold, valuable burglar's tools, a skeleton key, a variety of clothing and a St. Louis newspaper was found. A clipping of a 300-acre



THE UNION BANK.

farm advertisement was also found. Collins had \$15.

"There is not any doubt that this man is William Rudolph, alias 'The Missouri Kid,' nor is there any doubt about the other man being George Collins, alias 'Black Frank,' alias 'Fred Lewis,'" said Superintendent Dougherty. "Both men have operated in Texas, Wisconsin and the South."

Detailing their story, Superintendent Dougherty to-night said:

"Saturday, December 27, 1902, Rudolph held at bay a crowd of citizens in the town of Union while Collins blew the safe and vault with nitroglycerin. Bonds, mostly school issues and hard to negotiate, and \$15,000 in cash were taken.

"Schumacher of St. Louis was put on the case, and his investigations led him to a mining camp where the family of William Rudolph lived. Entering as a hunter, he bought his dinner.

"If you stay here unload that gun," said the man we now have. The next day Schumacher went out with a Sheriff's posse and was killed.

"From there we learned the two men went to Hot Springs. In getting away, they took two horses from a farmer near Stanton, Mo., at the point of a revolver, and rode away.

"From there all trace of them was lost until the Hartford crew was hit upon and the New York office was communicated with.

### TRAVELED CONTINUALLY TILL THEY ARRIVED AT HARTFORD.

"The man that I first sent to Hartford, who worked with the Hartford police, tried hard to locate Collins's relatives, but was unable to do this. Then I sent a second man on and he was unable to locate the man. It was not until Patrolman Harris received a tip from a private source that

Continued on Page Three.